The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,307.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
Ditto, ditto, including postage	„	73 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per line.	
Second Ditto	4 „ „	
Third and succeeding	2 „ „	

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH

GIBBS—May 1st, at Malabar Hill, the wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GEORGE—May 1st, at the Esquest General Hospital, John George, seaman ship *Otis*, aged 27 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—April 21st, at Ballygunge, the wife of Mr. J. H. Grant, of a son.

BEER—April 23rd, at 2, Little Russel Street, the wife of Francis Beer, Esq., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

PRATT—April 13th, at Seetabuldee, the wife the Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, Chaplain, of twin sons.

DEATH.

CLINTON—April 21st, at Madras, Mr. P. Clinton, late Conductor D. P. W., aged 60 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

SNOW—April 22nd, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Snow, Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowcit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		at Sir & 15th	Leave Bussorah		at 19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	„	21st „ 28th	„ Kowcit	„	24th „ 3rd
„ B. Abbas	„	11th „ 25th	„ Bushire	„	23rd „ 6th
„ Lingo	„	12th „ 26th	„ Bahrein	„	25th „ 8th
„ Bahrein	„	14th „ 28th	„ B. Abbas	„	8th „ 11th
„ Bushire	„	17th „ 30th	„ Muscat	„	9th „ 12th
Arrive Bussorah	„	17th „ 31st	Arrive Bombay	„	2nd „ 16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. Arnison, will be despatched as above on 2nd May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander, is appointed as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer will leave with twelve hours after; but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Taxes.—W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1st	15	Leave Calcutta	8th	18
„ Cochin	15	29	„ Singapore	14	28
„ Mangalore	17	31	„ Tuticorin	16	30
„ Cannanore	18	1	„ Cocoanada	17	31
„ Calicut	19	2	„ Madras	19	2
„ Cochin	20	3	„ Negapatam	20	3
„ Colombo	21	4	„ Galle	21	4
„ Galle			„ Colombo	22	5
„ Singapore	24	8	„ Tuticorin	24	7
„ Madras	26	10	„ Cochin	26	9
„ Cocoada	27	11	„ Calicut	27	10
„ Vizagapatam	28	12	„ Mangalore	28	11
„ Bimlipatam	28	13	„ Carwar	29	12
Arrive Calcutta	30	15	Arrive Bombay	31	14

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, A. Irvine, will be despatched as above on the 15th May, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, will touch at Tuticorin, Cochin, and Mangalore, instead of at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Ootacamund, and proceed to Madras by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Sunday.	Cochin	Sunday.
Ratnagherry	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Vingoria	Sunday.	Calicut	Sunday.
Goa	Monday.	Tellicherry	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Cannanore	Monday.
Mangalore	Monday.	Mangalore	Tuesday.
Mangalore	Tuesday.	Compta	Wednesday.
Cannanore	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingoria	Thursday.
Beypore	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	Thursday.
Cochin	Thursday.	Bombay	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 5th May, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Wednesday P.M.	Goa	Monday A.M.
Hurnee	Thursday A.M.	Vingoria	Monday P.M.
Vingurwall	Thursday A.M.	Malwan	Monday P.M.
Jyglur	Thursday P.M.	Jytapore	Tuesday A.M.
Ratnagherry	Friday A.M.	Ratnagherry	Tuesday P.M.
Jytapore	Friday A.M.	Jyglur	Wednesday A.M.
Malwan	Friday P.M.	Vingurwall	Wednesday A.M.
Vingoria	Saturday A.M.	Hurnee	Wednesday A.M.
Goa	Arr. Saturday A.M.	Bombay	Arr Wednesday P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 2nd May, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.
			FARES.		
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
First Class	0 4	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 12
Second Class	0 3	0 6	0 5	0 6	0 10
Third Class	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo to TRIESTE.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 44 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class	„ 37 5 0	Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	„ 25 5 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th May, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports as early as practicable. For Freight or Passage apply to
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.

No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month, calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.....£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.....£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 2, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMUNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 4th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th prximo.)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1035 tons register, Victor Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 26th April 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Pistols and Swords.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Jewellery, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED). NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FIREWOOD DEALERS, IRON FOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—An AUCTION SALE will be held on the Company's premises at Girgaum, on Friday, the 7th instant at 2 P. M., when several lots of Teak Slabs, Logs ends, Bellows and Portable Forges, Carts, Cart Bodies and spare Wheels, Cast Iron, &c. will be submitted for sale.

Terms.—The Carts and Cart Bodies to be made on the ground, and the balance before removal. The Lots to be removed within seven days, or they will be resold and the deposit forfeited.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited.)

1st May 1866.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—BRANCH OFFICE AT MALABAR POINT.—From the 4th May 1866 a BRANCH OFFICE will be opened at MALABAR POINT in one of the Cottages near the gate of Government House.

The rate between Malabar Point and Colaba will be 8 Annas per group of 20 words, exclusive of the Booking Fee, but no extra charge will be made for Messages passing to or from Malabar Point and Telegraph Stations out of Bombay.

B. C. BAILEY,
Superintendent Telegraphs, Bombay Circle.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Registered Offices on TUESDAY the 8th May next, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of, confirming the proceedings of the Meeting held on the 25th instant; receiving the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1865; and proposing and passing any Resolutions that the Shareholders may think necessary for the welfare of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 28th April 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.
Shrimp Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Fork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

DESPARD.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fides* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Commissions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 5,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to H. Cama's Trustees.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls. and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,	

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernacular of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co have received instructions from the Directors of the Oriental Shipowning Association Limited, to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 30 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 33 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We have the honour to request that you will be good enough to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay in the Town Hall, for the purpose of voting an address to the Right Hon'ble Lord Halifax, lately Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.
Vinayakrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett.
Merwanjee Framjee Mody Panday.
Ardaseer Hormarjee.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Karsondass Madhowdass.
Dosabhoy Framjee.
Govind Balkrishna.
Moorarjee Goculdass.
Hurrichand Sudaseejee.
Veerchand Deepchand.
Ramchandra Balkrishna.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.
Manockjee Burjorjee.
Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee.
Carmally Cassumbhoy.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Calliandass Mohundass.
Vurjewandass Madhowdass.
Nurottumdass Muthradass Purshotumdass.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.
Muncherjee Pestonjee.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee.
N. M. Wadia.
Mirza Ali Jan.
Janardun Pundurung Joshey.
Bulwuntrao Vinayak Shastree.
Vinayak Gungadhur Shastree.
D. F. Cama.
Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandee.
Succaram Arjoon, L. M.
Jamsetjee Pallonjee.
Karsondas Muljee.
M. B. Colah.
Govind Gungadhur.
Nurlurry Gunoba.
Byramjee Nowrojee, G. G. M. C.
Janardun Bhaskerjee.
Raghoonath Narayan.
Cawasjee Nassarwanjee Kanga.
Pallonjee Hormusjee Kapadia.
Mathooradass Lowjee.
Luckmeedass Khimjee.
Moorarbhoy Vrizbhookundass.
Chobay Kimlapunt.
Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady.
Pandurang Gopaljee.
Munsookram Khoosbalidass.
Dinshaw Jamsetjee Furdoonjee.
Pestonjee Dadabhoy.
Nowrojee Jewajee Manockjee.
Nensey Dewjee.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Alladin Hubibhoy.
Noor Mahomed Ebrahim.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Baboo Bagbhoy.
Premjee Peroobhoy.
Fazul Hubibhoy.
Ibrahim Soomar.
Khoja Mahomed blain Dama.
Rujubally Allyruza.
Koja Hajeebhoy Dawood.
Mahomed Dhurumsey.
Alladin Premjee.
Vishram Ibrahim.
Heerjee Jamal.
Hussambhoy Bhayee.
Fazulbhoy Goolamhossein.
Mooljee Gangjee.
Coovarjee Coyajee.
Atmaram Pandurung.
Dadoba Pandurang.
Vishwanath Atmaram.
Babajee Cassinathjee.
Ballajee Bhaskerjee.
Eduljee Bomanjee.
Bhaskar Sitaram Joshee.
Muncherjee Hormasjee Cama.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama.
Rustomjee Cursetjee.
Eduljee Cursetjee.
Kaikooshroo Eduljee.
Janardhun Gopaljee.
Hurrichand Gopal.
Bapu Wasudeojee.
Govindrao Janardun Joshey.
Jairaz Peroshaw.
Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy.
Ruhimoobhoy Dhurumsey.
Jaffir Mohadin.
Cassun Tarmahomed.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.
Jehanghir Gustadjee.
Jaffir Golam Hoosein.

Bombay, 27th April 1866.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of May next, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon.

A. R. SCOBLE, Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 27th April 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS—NOW. ROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 29 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

THEATRE ROYAL.

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR NATIVE LADIES ONLY!
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

THEATRE ROYAL.

GRAND ELECTRO-BIOLOGICAL ENTERTAINMENT
FOR NATIVE LADIES ONLY!

THEATRE ROYAL.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL.

Will (by request) give of his
MYSTERIOUS AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT,
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.
NATIVE LADIES ONLY ADMITTED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 5 | Upper Circle .....Rs. 2
Stalls.....„ 3 | Pit .....„ 1

☞ Tickets may be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., (where Plan of the Hall may be seen and seats secured), and at the Door on the evening of the Entertainment.

Doors open at half-past five o'clock. To commence at half-past six o'clock.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Bombay Press Company (Limited), held at the Office of the Company, 17, Meadow Street, this day it was resolved that Clause 16 of the Articles of Association, which enacts, "that ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a bonus amongst the Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued" be expunged in compliance with Act XIX. of 1857, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the same place at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1866, in order to confirm the above Resolution.

By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

11th April 1866.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commercial Goodowns of Allepey, on SATURDAY the 24 Chittra 1041, 21 Candies more or less of CARDAMOMS in Husk, and ¼ candy more or less of SEEDS, of the same being the crop of the present season.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, and one lot of 1 candy more or less.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 Rs. per candy on the amount of their purchase, deducting the deposit, should be paid on removal of the Article.

4. Payments to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 284 to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, may send in Sealed Tenders addressed to the Proprietors of the Travancore Spice Plantations, offering in specific terms the quantities they may be willing to purchase and the maximum prices they may be willing to pay, and such parties shall in the same Tenders authorize the Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit in the event of their offers, as bid, being accepted.

6. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey, and every Tender should be superscribed "Auction Tender for Cardamoms."

7. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased is to be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their Deposit Money and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Cardamoms, and shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them at the Sirkar's Godowns.

9. The Sirkar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Sirkar.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 11th April 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE COMPANY'S JOBBING DEPARTMENT having been closed, the business will be carried on in the following Departments, viz.:—

VETERINARY.

In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.

The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.

Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the Infirmary with the kit, gharawalla, and a note stating what is required. If advisable, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 3 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.

To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (*Rs. 1-8 as usual*).

In case of severe illness, or when required, horses will be visited at their own stables. The charge per visit will be to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

Certificates as to soundness—to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, and Saddlery will be received for sale on commission. The charges will be—for each horse sold Rs. 17, payable by both buyer and seller; for Carriages, Harness, &c. 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by sellers only.

LIVERY.

A limited number of horses will be received on livery. Each horse will be provided with a large, airy, loose box, the groom to be provided, as good a gharawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge), will be shod and clothed: all for Rs. 60 per mensum.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the ordinary rates. Rs. 2 for plain shoes. Rs. 2-8 for turned up toes or "anti-tripping" shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for as mentioned above.

BREAKING IN.

Horses broken in (to double harness Rs. 40 per pair, to single harness Rs. 25, to saddle Rs 20) by a European breaker.

W. LAMB, V. S., Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Tailor, Habit Maker, Hatter, Hosier, and General Outfitter, returns his grateful thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, begs respectfully to inform them that he has removed to more commodious premises opposite the Bank of Bombay, where he is prepared to show a large, new, and extensive Stock of the above Goods.

J. B. call special attention to his large and varied stock of Broad Cloths, Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds, Angolas and other Fancy Trouserings and Vestings, all recently and carefully selected from the most eminent manufacturers in the Home and Continental markets. Gentlemen may rest assured that every article made to measure will be found unrivalled in value, style, and perfect fitting.

The following list will convey an idea of a portion of the extensive stock:—

Tweed Suits for the Overland journey, Rs. 30.
Angola Suits, from Rs. 35 to 50.
Do. Dress Coats, Rs. 30 to 100.
New Lounging Coats, Rs. 30 to 40.
Angola Trousers, Rs. 12, 14, 16 to 20.
Wo

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES declined from 810 to 790 per share; New do. from 20 to 40 discount; Bombay Bank shares from 13 to 11 premium; Commercials from 24 to 27 discount; Back Bays close at 500 discount, nominal; Mazagons 600; United Victorias 1,575 per share; Credit Mobilier 3 discount; old Financial 14 discount. Market dull and inanimate, and tending downwards.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	101
Do.	30 Days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	99

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	...	...Rs. 16-3-0
Bank of England Notes ...	...	... ,, 10-3
Spanish Dollars ...	...	... ,, 225
Carolus ...	...	... ,, 229
Mexican Dollars ...	...	... ,, 230
German Crowns ...	...	... ,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	...	... ,, 221
Bar Silver ...	...	... ,, 106½
Gold Leaf ...	...	... ,, 15-1-1

PRICE CURRENT, 30th April 1866.

COTTON at Colaba ...	...	... Per candy.
Dholleras (April and May)...	...	... ,, 345 to 350
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)...	...	... ,, 344 to 350
Sund and Broach (New) ...	...	... ,, 335 to 340
Porebunder (New)...	...	... ,, 310 to 315
Veraval (New) ...	...	... ,, 317 to 320
Khandesh (New) ...	...	... ,, 325 to 330
Dharwar (new rents) ...	...	... ,, 370 to 375
Hinghunghaut (New) ...	...	... ,, 325 to 340
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New) ...	...	... ,, 335 to 340

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

MAILS.—The tone of our telegraphic intelligence improved at one time during the week, but in the last two days the news has again become unfavourable, chiefly owing to the threatening position of matters on the Continent. First telegrams were to the 20th instant, the market being then healthy and a steady business doing, Fair Dhollera 11¾d. For a day or two communication appeared to be suspended, and we were consequently without advices, but on its being restored, messages of the 24th were received advising Fair Dhollera 12¼d. to 12½d., with a good demand. Subsequent telegrams, however, are less encouraging, and this improvement has been lost. The Manchester Market is quiet but steady, 7 lb. Shirtings being quoted 12s. 6d., and 40's Twist 20d. on the 27th instant. Our latest telegram is the 27th ultimo, quoting Fair Dhollera 11¾d., and stocks 822,000 bales.

Piece Goods.—This market has derived no strength from the news to hand during the week, and business has been on the most trifling scale. Prices keep steady at the level now reached; latest reported sales comprise Shirtings 40 inch 7lb. at Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-5; 8 lbs. Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-2; 3 lbs. Madapollams Rs. 3-5-6. In Twist no change for the better has taken place during the week.

Cotton.—This market opened with greater firmness, owing to the news from home being considered rather more favourable, and there being more native buyers. There has since, however, been more quietness, and prices have again declined. Shipments for the week aggregate 31,172 bales against 45,344 bales last week. We quote:—Dhollera Rs. 330 to Rs. 335, Broach Rs. 330, Oomrawuttee Akote Rs. 335, Hinghunghaut Rs. 345, Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 355.

Freights.—There has been more business doing during the week, but we cannot quote any improvement in rates, several first class ships being fixed for Liverpool at from 33s. 9d. to 35s.; for going vessels quotations are steady. We quote to-day:—Beginning ships £1 12s. 6d. to £1 5s.; Going ships, Wood £2, Iron £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance ...	Decrease ...	Rs. 9,88,165
Deposits at Head Office...	Decrease ...	,, 13,34,741
Deposits at Branches ...	Increase ...	,, 1,58,645
Loans at H. O and Branches ...	Increase ...	,, 1,75,249
Credits Accounts do. ...	Decrease ...	,, 1,55,098
Bills Discounted do. do. ...	Decrease ...	,, 9,64,954
Balances with Agents...	Decrease ...	,, 18,901
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O...	Decrease ...	,, 10,49,197
Do. do. at Branches ...	Decrease ...	,, 1,19,867

Money.—During the week the feeling of uneasiness which we noticed in our last has continued to prevail, and there has at the same time been a more active demand for money, especially by those cotton speculators whose extensive operations, based on the maintenance of prices current in Liverpool previous to the decline, have necessitated the meeting of large engagements in a falling market. The decline in cotton has made a heavy call upon those operators, which must be met in hard cash, and with every sort of security almost unsaleable, they are unable to realize, and are consequently obliged to have recourse to the Bank. This increased demand, however, is only temporary, but it serves to render our Money Market more stringent for the time being. By the last mail we received 45 lacs, and advices by wire inform us of considerable amounts being still on the way, so that, while we may expect tightness for a short time, we shall experience relief as the present month progresses.

The Bank Return for the week ending on Saturday shows a reduction of 10 lacs in the Head Office Cash, arising from a decrease of over 13 lacs in the Deposits. In Loans and Credits there is an increase of 9 lacs, but, as this has been provided for by a corresponding decrease in Discounts, the Cash Balance has not been unfavourably affected by the week's operations in these accounts. At the Branches there is an increase in Deposits and a decrease in Cash, but the alterations are slight. The Treasury Balance has been reduced nearly 10 lacs during the week.

Government Securities—Business is not very active as these, and prices are a shade weaker yesterday. We quote:—Fours 86½ to 86¾; Fives 102¾ to 102¼; Five and half 107½ to 108.

Exchange—Rates opened with a firmer feeling, and were well supported, closing for the mail as follows:—Bank 2s. 1 5/16d. to 2s. 1 9/16d.; Credits 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1¾d.; and Documents 2s. 1¾d. For the next outgoing mail there is every prospect of an advance being established on the above, but business is not yet fairly begun. We quote yesterday's rates:—Bank 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1¾d.; Credits 2s. 1¾d.; Documents 2. 1¾d. nominal. On Calcutta we quote:—sight 102, 60 days' 98 to 99¼, and on China Rs. 214 for 60 days' Bills.

Shares keep weak and difficult of sale except at a further reduction in price. A slight improvement has taken place in Commercials, but they are still at a heavy discount. Prices of most shares are nominal, the transactions being insufficient to test values. Yesterday's quotations will be found above.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 1.

Boulton, Captain J. S. D., Sub-Assistant Commisary General, on duty, from Poona.
Mostyn, Captain, 95th Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Walsh, Captain C. W., Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 30th April.

Lieutenant D. G. Pedder, Staff Corps, has returned to duty by permission.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

MAY.			
1	Ganges	McNab	Liverpool, Dec. 4.
	Wurtemburgh	Clase	Rangoon, March 10.
	Hippogriffe	Stuber	Calcutta, March 18.
	Isleomberbah	Stuber	Calcutta, March 15.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.			
1	William Wilson	Welburn	Liverpool.
	White Eagle	Andrew	Kurrachee.
	Punjaub (s)	Day	Malabar Coast & Calcutta

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Punjaub*.—Mr. H. C. Campbell; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bayley; Mr. and Miss James; Mr. A. McCulloch; Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, and child.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Hannibal*, for Liverpool.
Brig *Latorier*, for Mauritius.
S. S. *Tapter*, for Gulf of Cutch.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—April 21th, ship *Tantallon Castle*.
DEPARTURES.—April 21th, steamers *Moolton*, and *Arratoon Apcar*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—April 24th, screw steamer *Nemesis*, from Suez.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FEOOR of a large House, situated at Rampart Row, particularly fit for a Bank or Merchant's Office. Apply to Mr. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY MAMA, No. 107, Moody Street, Fort.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, a BUNGALOW in "Unjeer Baug," Mount Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

TO LET, (immediate possession), the SHOP lately vacated by Messrs. Thornhill & Co., in Medow Street. Apply to MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
Bombay, 1st May 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—
JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. Also a variety of cheap Champagne, Hock, Moselle, Claret, Sherry and Port. FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 1st May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.
For Children—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.
Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.
Fashionable Materials made up from 1st *March to 1st November*.
Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

CALENDAR.—MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Tuesday ...	...	...8th 2h. 33m. A.M.
New Moon, Monday ...	...	...14th 7h. 49m. P.M.
First Quarter Monday ...	...	...21st 2h. 49m. P.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday ...	...	...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	2	Mercury rises at 4-43 A.M.	5 33	6 21	0 8	0 35	
Thurs	3	Day breaks at 4-27 A.M.	5 32	6 21	0 42	0 59	
Fri.	4	Twilight ends at 7-0 P.M.	5 32	6 21	1 17	1 35	
Sat.	5	Venus sets at 7-40 P.M.	5 31	6 22	1 53	2 15	
Sun.	6	Rogation Sunday.	5 31	6 22	2 36	2 58	
Mon.	7	Moon passes ☉ 75° N. of Jupiter at 9-38 A.M.	5 30	6 22	3 23	3 49	
Tues.	8	Moon last Quarter at 2-33 A.M.	5 30	6 23	4 22	4 54	

30th April, 1866, Time 9h. 0m. 37s. 2.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
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,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Six and succeeding lines, each ..... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

No. VII. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

CARTOON—Late Financial Reform.
HALF SHEET—The March of Intellect.
QUARTER SHEET—The Nuisance of the "Noiseless Footfall" of Servants as experienced by Mr. Spoonington and Miss Gushley.
QUARTER SHEET—The Professor of Electro-Biology non-plus'd for once!
The Local before and after Sir C. W.'s resignation.
The Three Bonahs.
Mr. P. in I. taking it easy.
A Capital T in perspective for Dave.
And several other Vignettes.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—In consequence of absence from Bombay, Lady Frere regrets that she will NOT BE ABLE to receive VISITORS at Government House until further notice.
GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major, Military Secretary.
Govt. House, Malabar Point, 28th April 1866.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor regrets that he will NOT BE ABLE to receive GENTLEMEN at BREAKFAST at Government House until further notice.
GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major, Military Secretary.
Govt. House, Malabar Point, 28th April 1866.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor regrets that he will be UNABLE to receive NATIVE GENTLEMEN at Government House until further notice.
E. H. PERCIVAL, Private Secretary.
Govt. House, Malabar Point, 28th April 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

AGRA ...	April 19	KURRACHEE ...	April 24
AGRA ...	April 21	LAHORE ...	April 21
ALLAHABAD ...	April 25	LONDON ...	April 3
AUSTRALIA ...	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS ...	April 7
ALEXANDRIA ...	April 11	MADRAS ...	April 26
BANGALORE ...	April 2	MALTA ...	April 9
CALCUTTA ...	April 23	MEERUT ...	April 24
CAPE ...	Feb. 13	OOTACAMUND ...	April 20
CEYLON ...	April 16	OUDH ...	April 25
COCHIN ...	Mar 18	PENANG ...	April 7
DELHI ...	April 26	PUNJAUB ...	April 14
FRANCE ...	April 4	SUEZ ...	April 13
HONGKONG ...	Mar. 31	SINGAPORE ...	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

THERE is something extremely amusing and refreshing in that air of guileless conceit and simplicity with which the *Bombay Saturday Review* has been of late admonishing its contemporaries upon the sins and shortcomings of Indian journalism. We are accordingly tempted, under the irresistible necessities of logic, to regard the *Review* as a sort of brazen serpent reared aloft, or in this case rearing itself aloft, in the barren wilderness of public life, to which all minor journals like ourselves are devoutly to look and be healed. We hope, therefore, that every Indian newspaper which is afflicted with a love of scandal, with shallowness, with recklessness in its statements, and above all, with modesty, will turn their longing eyes to the *Bombay Saturday Review*; for in its august person the avatar of pure journalism has at last descended upon India. We shall guarantee that they will have profundity beyond the limit of their understandings, a theory of politics venerable and extinct as the Dodo, a hatred of scandal even to the cloaking, smothering up, and championship of a wrong, a statement of facts which is sometimes the purest fiction, and a modest interest in the "proprieties" of journalism that would exact all the amenities of literary criticism from every one but itself. Our contemporary, it is true, is somewhat late in assuming the mission of prophet and Mentor of his race, but the shortcoming is compensated by an apparent tenacity of belief that he alone of all the journals of India is gifted with the lofty prerogative of treating subjects "judicially," "profoundly," and truthfully, which equals the faith of that illustrious philosopher who wrote a book to prove the Swedish constitution eternal and immutable, and who when told, as he was putting the finishing stroke to his work, that Gustavus III. had overthrown the constitution, and established a despotism in its stead, made the sublime reply—"The constitution may be destroyed, but not my book."

With journalists of this stamp, who have such a primitive apostolic faith in their own importance, and who scarcely extend to those that are not among the followers of the faithful the ordinary literary civilities, we do not care to hold much controversy. Charity is not, any more than modesty, among the later virtues of the *Bombay Saturday Review*, and we were not unprepared for the narrow egotism set forth in last Saturday's *Review* that imagines that our exposure of the Thacker job was dictated by the purest love of scandal, by those gross money considerations that are involved in the *Reviewer's* expression, "the instinct of self-preservation," and that in exposing it we have knowingly, immorally, and recklessly violated "Truth." The *Reviewer* knows from his own discomfiture in the Thacker job, if he can appreciate the value of evidence at all,—and we expect that a journalist with the "judicial" capabilities of the *Review* should be able to do so,—that the last statement is a slander; and we assure him also—though we do not believe he will credit our statement—that his two other imputations are the same. We neither know in what school of journalistic manners our heaven-born contemporary has been trained, nor do we know what theory of ethics he has imbibed. This, however, we know, that he gives all the world broadly to understand that his ethics are not of that uncompromising purity that will scowl upon a barefaced piece of favouritism. Far even from scowling upon it, he defends it by statements which every "judicial" mind, except the *Reviewer's*, discerns at a glance to be either made in reckless ignorance or reckless contempt of fact, as a very proper and commendable thing; and of this let Sir Bartle Frere and all Governors take note. This, we presume, is the first law in the new decalogue of the *Review*, which has been announced to Indian journalism, and which it becomes us all with due meekness to receive—Let the rules of a service be violated as the hollowest of pretences, let able officers be superseded by unqualified men on the flimsiest excuse, let jobbery triumph, and let journalism sing its immortal praise or stand in devout and wondering admiration that such magnificent injustice can be done by men entrusted with high places upon earth! It is cheering for the future of the Indian press to see a journal like the *Review* expressing such a pious detestation of scandal in the same breath that it exhibits such a hearty contempt for truth. Even Sir Bartle Frere must admire the candour of the mind, or the fulsomeness of the adulation, which can discern in him a "great Statesman," while it declares of Mr. Gladstone that he is "no Statesman" at all, "nothing but a crotchety doctrinaire!"

It is unnecessary here to follow the *Reviewer* into his semi-philosophic analysis of the causes that lead to what he calls scandal-writing in Indian journalism, for it is apparent that much of what he so designates is not scandal at all if his nice sense of delicacy makes him recoil from the exposure of a job like that which is the parent of his present objurgations. There is about as great truth, however, in his portraiture of Indian journalism as it now exists as Byron discovered in Strangford's translations of the poems of Camoëns when he declared that they bore as much likeness to the original as they did to the Song of Solomon. Whatever the Indian Press may have been in former generations, it is no longer a scandal-mongering institution, and there is the same accuracy in the amusing conceit that Indian journals in general, and the Bombay journals in particular, cannot be expected to care more about sacrificing reputations and violating truth "than schoolboys do for "property when they rob orchards, or for "personal rights when they seize the casual way-"farer and hold him under the play-ground "pump," as there as in the *Reviewer's* delusion that during eight years no newspaper in England or India has ever "dealt with the principles "of Indian Government," or "attempted to "estimate the peculiar condition under which "journalism lives and moves and has its being "in this land." The writer who dwells upon scandal-writing as the chief, or even a striking, characteristic of present Indian journalism, simply misrepresents the fact, or is totally ignorant of what Indian journalism has been and done during the last dozen years. Its great peculiarity consists rather in its having had to deal, especially during the period we have named, with fundamental and radical issues—issues which often reach to the very root of all social life, which have often to deal with those laws whereon all society rests, which involve even the plan and construction of a new society that is yet to supersede the agglomeration of sects, castes, and creeds which make up all that exists of a social life in India. It had to discuss at the mutiny, equally with the press of England, the basis on which our Indian Empire should be founded, and the grand principles of policy which should regulate its future government. It has had also to discuss, at continually recurring intervals ever since that terrible convulsion, the complex problem of the legislative machinery by which the business of this empire should be conducted. It has had to consider the propriety of continuing or abolishing the native army, and to debate *ad nauseam* the intricate difficulties attending the army organisation. It has had to canvass the first principles of property in, or tenure of, land, a subject which the *Reviewer* innocently believes nobody ever thought of or wrote about until he undertook to enlighten the public upon the subject a few weeks ago. It has had to expound the deepest principles of monetary science, it has had to criticise the adaptation of them to a state of things peculiar and novel, it has had to apply the laws of an enlightened political economy to a semi-barbarous people, or rather to aid and check Government in the application of them; it has had to ponder upon the very principles of liberty, on the elaboration of a system of education for native races, and upon the various means of ameliorating the condition of the people and improving the material character of the country. And it has had all this to do within the last eight or ten years. In fact, there is not a sphere of civilized life that has not at short intervals to be deeply and earnestly pondered by the Indian journalist—pondered, too, even to the questioning of every principle that has developed itself by natural growth in the older civilizations of Europe. There is scarcely a question of political economy that has not been raised and discussed in its most radical relations during the last ten years, with a view to its application, or as regards its non-applicability, to India. The reason is obvious. The civilization of the West differs at all points from that of the East. We are attempting to superinduce or engraft the better upon the worse, and every step we take involves a discussion of the *ultima ratio* of every well known social arrangement, and is even then only tentative after all. This is not a task that is imposed, or, at least, it is one but rarely imposed, upon the English press, which has grown up with those co-existent forms of life that England has only to develope and amend—not harshly and violently to quench and supersede. It may suit the *Reviewer* pretentiously to ignore all that Indian journalism have done, and to fix his eye censoriously upon the scandals of Indian society; but we confess we would rather see it indulging in occasional scandal—if that scandal were the exposure of a job like Major Thacker's—than tinctured with a moral perversity which will not see the beam of reckless inaccuracy in its own eye, but will greedily discover a mote that may *not* exist in another's.

WE are always glad to welcome any suggestion or argument in favour of progress in this, alas! most backward country, and we therefore read with pleasure a few days ago the vigorous onslaught made by the *Times of India* on the scanty and poor means of communication between India and England. It is unfortunately much more easy to point out a failing or a want than to hit upon the remedy, and we were therefore little surprised to find that our contemporary was not very successful in bringing forward any scheme for the alleviation of the evil complained of. The *Times of India* compares and contrasts the steam communication between America and England with ours, very greatly, we need hardly say, to the disadvantage of the latter: but in the calculation the P. and O. Company's steamers are almost exclusively reckoned. Now, not only have we an infant company strong and healthy, and only demanding to be fed, growing up alongside of the old established Leviathan, but we have also the *Messageries Imperiales* running between Marseilles and the great Presidency towns of the East; our contemporary, in his ever watchful care of our interests, appears to have forgotten that Bombay is not quite all India, though it is, or soon will be, the most important port. The long sea voyage communication appears also to be overlooked, which it should not be, for a considerable number of passengers travel round the Cape, either from choice or necessity. On the whole, we think that the writer of the article referred to has somewhat underrated our advantages and exaggerated our shortcomings. He says, that it is "well known" that the *Simla*, the *Bengal*, and the *Malta* are the only P. and O. vessels on this side which are not "horribly uncomfortable." We invariably regard with distrust any statement ushered in with that ominous "well known;" and in this present instance we are bound to differ profoundly from our instructor. Our readers can judge for themselves whether the generality of P. and O. steamers deserve the hard words above quoted; and we really think that the ventilation, if not exactly perfect, is yet fairly good. We have very grave complaints against the P. & O. Company, but we do not think that discomfort, and stuffiness, to use an expressive word, can justly be charged against them. Curiously enough, in the very next column of the *Times of India*, we find, in a long effusion from a gentleman of a facetious turn, this sentence. "I came as I went, in one of the P. & O. Co.'s magnificent boats": an expression which we think nearer the truth than "horribly uncomfortable."

All questions of this nature are simply matters of supply and demand; and we really must excuse the P. & O. Company from complying with the modest requests of our contemporary, who thinks that larger, faster, airier, and altogether better steamers should at once be brought in to replace those now in use. Size, speed, roominess, and general goodness, are expensive articles, and it is tolerably obvious that the only ways in which the above changes could prove remunerative would be by attracting a greater number of passengers, or enabling the Company to obtain higher rates of passage-money. Nearly every one from Bombay, and the great majority of passengers from Calcutta and Madras, are already in the habit of employing the P. & O. Company; so that the numbers are not likely to be increased very largely; and as for the fares, the *Times of India* advocates their reduction by about one quarter. It is true that the Company pays well, but it does not pay so well as to justify the animosity usually expressed towards its management. We believe that its dividends run somewhere near eleven per cent., which is not excessive though good. It is then unreasonable to expect any material alteration in the prices, or in the accommodation. We have, moreover, the option now of going to Liverpool for about the charge recommended by the *Times of India* to the notice of the P. and O. Company. The B. & B. S. S. Company meet the views of our contemporary exactly, as regards the money part of the question; we believe the accommodation is good also, but somehow people stick to their old friend in spite of the £20 additional fare. This we hope to see altered, for competition is good for the public, and we hope that, when the Bombay and Bengal Company get their larger commodious steamers and outvie the P. and O. Company in pace and comfort, they will not find it necessary to raise their prices.

It is exceedingly unfair to make a superficial comparison between our Overland communication and the Atlantic Transit. The circumstances of the two voyages are so essentially different. The mere price of coal is sufficient to render the conditions dissimilar; and if we think for one moment on the requirements of the average run of passengers between America and England, we shall at once observe how materially they differ from those of the influential civil servants, gentlemen in the army, and well-to-do merchants, who constitute the far greater portion of those who occupy the berths of the "horribly uncomfortable" *Carnatic*, or *Salsette*. It is true that the Pagoda tree has of late become sadly denuded, and that economy is much more regarded than it formerly was, but still passengers by the Overland Mail generally prefer a little extra comfort for three weeks to the saving of a twenty pound note. The Atlantic steamers are able, moreover, to convey a proportion of goods at a moderate rate, which assists them in reducing their passenger fare; the land transit of Egypt in the middle of the Overland journey injures the goods-carrying powers of the P. and O. Company very seriously.

THE *Hurkaru*:—We hear from Peshawur that five of the Wahabee leaders have suddenly disappeared from Malka Sittana in disguise on some mysterious object, the secret of which has not, however, leaked out.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL, 5-25 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 11¾d.; rates declining.
Fair Western 11d., market flat.
Bengal Cotton 8¾d.
Total stock of Cotton all kinds ..... 822,000 bales.
Total stock of Surats (?) 277,000 ,,
Total Sales of the Week 95,500 ,,
Week's Sales of Surats... 32,000 ,,
Imports of the Week ... 76,000 ,,
Manchester market half-penny lower.
7lb. Shirtings 12s. 6d.
No. 40 Twist 1s. 8d.
Bar Silver 5s. 1d. to 5s. 1¼d. per ounce.
The Bombay mail of April 14th arrived at Suez this morning.
Exchange:—
On Calcutta.....1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11¾d.
,, Madras .....1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11¾d.
,, Bombay.....1s. 11¾d. to 2s.
Government of India Securities:—
Four per cents..... 87½ to 88¼.
Fives .....101 to 103.
Five-and-a-half .....107 to 109.
The specie shipped by the Southampton steamer for Bombay to-day is valued at £52,500.
Stock market dull.
Consols 86⅞ to 87.
Bank discount 6 per cent.

LONDON, 28TH APRIL.

The debate on the Reform Bill terminated last night, when the Government measure passed its second reading.
When the house divided the numbers were:—
Ayes..... 318
Noes..... 313
Majority in favour of the Government Bill 5

Private Telegrams.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL.

Cotton market dull.
Fair Dhollera 11¾d.
Stock 820,000 bales.
Bank discount 6 per cent.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL.

Fair Dhollera 12d.
Manchester market firm, and higher prices demanded.
Politics quieter.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 1st May.
Steamer *Moolton*, from Calcutta, anchored.
BUSHIRE, 1st May.
Steamer *Penang* left for Bussorah.
BIMLIPATAM, 30th April.
Steamer *India* sailed for Calcutta.
GWADUR, 30th April.
Steamer *Martaban* with English Mail arrived.
KURRACHEE, 30th April.
Steamer *Governor Higginson* with English Mail arrived.

BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HORE and Spencer were engaged for some time yesterday hearing and disposing of miscellaneous applications for new trials.

COMMUNICATION between Bombay and Kurrachee at 8 P. M. yesterday was reported imperfect between Ahmedabad and Deesa.

METHA, a Hindoo, was yesterday convicted and fined by Mr. Brown in the sum of 50 rupees, for having in his possession without lawful or satisfactory excuse a false measure, he being a retail dealer in grain.

WE learn that the Station Master at the reversing station of the Bhore Ghaut has been taken into custody for a crime of a dreadful nature. It appears that last Friday morning, in a fit of ungovernable rage, he killed his wife by shooting her. The prisoner will undergo a preliminary examination at Poona, prior to his being sent down to Bombay to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

FORGERY.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday committed Luxumon Venayek to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions, on a charge of using as genuine a forged hoondie for Rs. 19,000. It purported to be a hoondie drawn in Bombay for the above amount by Oomedchund Hookumchund, on Abeychund Callianchund of Ahmedabad. Mr. Kelly appeared for the prosecution.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 30th April, and 6 P. M. of the 1st May: max. 25 hours 30 minutes, min. 0 hour 20 minutes. From Calcutta, via Agra, max. 20 hours 7 minutes, min. 10 hour 5 minutes. From Madras, max. 11 hours 8 minutes, min. 9 hours 7 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 28th, and Continent of Europe 26th April. Oldest dates from United Kingdom, 24th, 25th and 26th, and Continent of Europe 24th April.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE was engaged the greater part of yesterday in recording further evidence for the prosecution, on a charge of criminal breach of trust preferred against Nanabhoy Anundrow by Mr. N. P. Plante, of the firm of Messrs. H. B. Sleeman and Co., carrying on business in Meadow Street, as general merchants. The prisoner was in the prosecutor's employ as a managing clerk, and it was part of his duty to receive money payable to his employers, and account to them for the same. He received from one Hajee Mahadee Macnah, an Arab merchant, the sum of Rs. 1,439, but accounted to his masters for Rs. 500 only. He was, therefore, prosecuted for unlawfully misappropriating Rs 939. Mr. Chapple appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Hormusjee, pleader, for the defence.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was held at the offices of the Company, in Forbes Street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. B. Macculloch presiding. About an hour and a half elapsed, after the advertised hour, before a quorum of ten was assembled. The proceedings of the meeting held on the 29th March (at which Messrs. Macculloch, John, and Company were appointed Secretaries and Treasurers, and Mr. H. B. Macculloch elected a Director) were confirmed. Mr. A. C. Gumpert and Mr. W. H. Crawford were appointed additional Directors. The Board of Directors consists of Mr. W. H. Crawford (Chairman), Mr. H. B. Macculloch, Mr. A. C. Gumpert, Mr. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, and Mr. Sewjee Velljee.

THE Troops of the Garrison, European and Native, are not to turn out for the purpose of extinguishing fires in the town of Bombay, except on a requisition from properly constituted authorities, civil and military; if, however, the fire, from being in the immediate neighbourhood of the lines of regiments, or otherwise, can be seen and an estimate formed as to its dimensions, then it should be left to the discretion of the officers on duty to turn out at once or remain to be sent for. When the Native Troops turn out on requisition, the European officer and 20 rank and file with a proper proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, with arms from each native regiment, will proceed to the spot and receive instructions from the Magistrates of Police, how the men are to be disposed of to protect property and suppress the peace. Fifty men in fatigue dress, with a proportion of officers, will also be quickly in attendance from each native regiment in garrison. The men are to assist in extinguishing the fire, and are to be placed in such situation as the civil and military authorities may consider advisable.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT COLABA.—An inquest was held yesterday, before Dr. Hewlett, at Lower Colaba, touching the death of a fisherwoman, aged seventy years, named Pudman.

Bapoo Sooklia, the son of the deceased, stated that he saw the deceased alive and well at eight o'clock on Monday morning last, when he went to his work. She occupied a room in the upper storey of the building at Lower Colaba where the accident occurred. On this storey there were five rooms, which were all occupied. The house belonged to a Ghatee named Dhumdoba. It was a one-storied building. He returned home at 2 P. M., as he had forgotten, and found the house in ruins, and saw the deceased lying outside the house. Witness had her taken to the Hospital, but she died on her way there.

Suckoo, woman, a labourer, who occupied a room in the upper storey of the building, said that at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day in question she was sitting in her room, when she heard an alarm raised that the house was falling. She instantly ran down the stairs, when the roof gave way. A piece of timber struck her on the head and rendered her insensible. She was taken to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

John Duffey, Chief Inspector in the department of the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, who examined the building, was of opinion that the cause of falling of the roof was that the uprights of the upper storey had decayed, and were no longer able to support the weight of the roof. He did not know the house before the accident. It had never been reported to him by the Inspector of the Division as dangerous.

VERDICT.—That the deceased met her death from injuries received by the accidental falling of the roof of the house she lived in.

WE readily give insertion to a letter from Mr. Nimmo, the Agent of the Commercial Bank here, contradicting the telegram which we published on Monday, to the effect that the losses of the Bank were £100,000. It is right, however, to state that a private telegram has been received in town confirming our own regarding this heavy loss. If, as suggested, the Telegraph has blundered the message, and put the word *forty* for *fourteen*, a good right of action ought to lie against the Department, which, for the sake of the public as for its own, it is to be hoped the Bank will avail itself of to the full extent. It is not, perhaps, until the Telegraph Department is mulcted in some heavy damages that we shall get rid of the present disgraceful imposition of "bad and dear Telegraphy."—*Englishman, April 25.*

COMPLETION OF THE NEW LIGHT-HOUSE AT CARWAR.

FROM the following it will be perceived that the new Dioptric Lighthouse is completed, and that it was opened last month:—

Extract of a letter from the Acting Executive Engineer, Carwar, dated 2nd April last, to the address of the Executive Engineer Southern Division.

I have the honour to report for the information of Government, that the Lighthouse on the Oyster rock in this harbour is now completed, a Dioptric Light of the first order with lenses, &c., complete has been fixed, and that the light was exhibited for the first time on Monday the 26th ultimo.

The work is thus briefly described:—The summit of the Oyster rock on which the column has been built is 160 feet above the level of the sea, the column itself is 43 feet high, and the lantern, &c., to the top of the vane is about 30 more, giving a total of 233 feet above the sea; the light itself is about 15 feet below the top of the vane. The foundations of the column 6 feet wide have been sunk to a depth of 11 feet, and have been built of uncoursed rubble stones and masonry. The superstructure is built of coursed rubble stone (granite) masonry, roughly dressed and carefully pointed, surmounted with a massive cut stone cornice, which sets off the building well. The dimensions of the column are as follows:—Height from level of foundation to cornice 40 feet, including cut stone cornice 43 feet. The walls are 5 feet thick at the base, with a batter on the outside of three quarters to an inch, making them 2 feet 6 inches thick below the cornice. The interior diameter of the column is ascended by four flights of teakwood steps fixed in the interior, and has been covered at the top with a masonry dome, in which a circular opening has been left for access to the light room.

THE S. S. "MELBOURNE."

THIS steamer, which left Bombay for Suez on the 10th of Feb. last, lost her screw shortly before reaching Aden. Fortunately she had a spare one on board, which was rigged, and she then proceeded on her voyage. While steaming up the Red Sea, her machinery again became out of order, and Captain Auld had to put into Jeddah, where it was expected the *Melbourne* would have to remain for upward of two months. Her passengers proceeded by a Turkish steamer, but before leaving, presented the following testimonial to Captain Auld:—

JEDDAH, 8TH MARCH 1866.

To Captain Auld,
Commander of the S

ble for him to pay his debts, by flinging him into jail, and compelling him to pass through the Insolvent Court. He was ably defended by Mr. Woodroffe, the Barrister, who certainly made as good a case for him as any one under the circumstances could have done, but the odds were too great against him. As far as I can see, however, the case was stripped of a great deal of the ugliness with which that lying jade, Rumour, had invested it, and it now appears to me that Mr. Tucker has been a victim as much to a conspiracy and false representations as to his own folly and reprehensible conduct. His defence was, on the whole, a creditable one, and he unmistakeably attributes his fall to a subtle conspiracy got up by an employé, who was dismissed for certain peccadilloes, and for whose reinstatement Mr. Tucker refused to use his influence, as he had done on a previous occasion. The latter, however, made it pretty plain, throughout his counsel, that certain of the "irregularities" of which he was accused were quite common in other Government offices, and there can be no doubt at all about it. I am afraid, however, that nothing will be done to rectify this state of things, unless the presiding Judge sends in an official representation on the subject. In fact, there is a good deal of excitement and uneasiness in some of these departments, in consequence of the stir and bustle that has been made in the Small Cause Court, and if the latter only lead to a general rousing out all round, we shall have no reason to regret the enquiry which has just come to a conclusion.

The weather has been most extraordinary. Strong southerly breezes blowing in heavy gusts culminated in a storm on Sunday last, 22nd inst. Some misgivings were entertained during the week that matters were not all right down the river, and subsequent events have shown that those misgivings were well-founded, for we have had a series of accidents and wrecks, and the Port has presented a singularly violent appearance. The *Clydesdale* was the first to meet with an accident. I must mention, however, that besides the strong gales from the south, the bore has been terribly severe, driving ships from their anchors, upsetting cargo boats, and causing much damage. The above-named vessel would appear to have been caught in one of these at Fisherman's Point, which swung her round so violently, that her chain tore away her hawse-pipe and hawse-chock, and she was obliged to return to town to be repaired. Then the beautiful opium clipper, the *Reiver*, at Garden Reach, twice broke adrift from her moorings under bare poles, and the steamer *Feroze* was similarly compelled on two occasions to give up her anchorage. Both the Floating Light vessels near the Gaspar Sands were driven from their positions, and on Sunday night last, the *Dewa*, the Saugor Light ship, lost four anchors in her endeavour to keep her place in the midst of the storm. The *Maharanee* was totally wrecked near Kedgeree, and although her cargo has been preserved, she herself had scooped out her own grave on the sands, and by last accounts had completely gone. Then the flat *Cossipore*, with cargo on board of the value of four lacs of rupees, came to grief in Channel Creek, and every effort to extricate her has proved a failure also. The valuable cargo has, however, been saved; it was piled on the river bank first, and then placed on board steamers which were sent down to Calcutta for the purpose. Then came the melancholy catastrophe by which the steam tug *Bull Dog* lost her captain and chief officer at a blow. These venturesome gentlemen must needs go boating in such weather as we have had, and it appears that a sudden squall caught the jib, upset the boat, and consigned both to a watery grave. Such a death would appear to have a good word for Captain Cairns, and it is sad to reflect that he was coming up the river to receive a handsome prize for good shooting in the Volunteer Corps, of which he was a member. I am glad to say that the weather has moderated to nearly a dead calm, and that we have had a couple of showers of rain, which have put quite a new suit of green on all the trees, and a new life into man and beast. The mornings and evenings are now positively pleasant, and I hope we are all grateful for the change.

I have alluded above to the Volunteer Corps. This once famous body held its usual annual dinner the other night at the "Lodge," a new restaurant that has just been opened in the neighbourhood of Government House. Of course there was the usual amount of eating and drinking and speaking, closing with the distribution of prizes to the successful shots. The value of these prizes, in a money point of view, amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,000, and I see by the newspapers that the Government are to add handsome volumes for the encouragement which Government and the public are disposed to extend to the Volunteers. And yet the body is fast dwindling away into nothingness, a fact which is contemplated with great regret by all those who study the signs of the times, and know more of what is actually passing among the native inhabitants here than the outside public can possibly gather. An endeavour is now being made to restore it to something like its original position, but I am afraid that the excitement that called it into existence has vanished permanently, and that we shall yet have cause to lament this strongly. The Sanitary Commissioners have come up to Government with some splendid propositions for the better management of the sailors in this port. As Dr. Norman Macleod lately remarked in his "Eastward,"—"We are apt to forget what these men endure for our sakes;—what sacrifices are required by the necessities of their occupation,—what sore temptations and few advantages. The least we can do when an opportunity offers itself, is to speak to them as to brethren, and to tell them of the love of a common Father and Saviour; and we know not when the seed thus cast upon the waters may spring up. It may be in the hospital among strangers, or when pacing the deck all night, or when clinging to a plank for life, or even when going down with all hands." I do not mean to say that the recommendations of the Commission have exactly this point in view. They are intended rather to secure Jack's protection from tyranny, oppression, and injustice on the quarter deck, to keep him from drowning himself on board ship, and to protect the public against his violence when he is drunk, to rescue him from those wretched taverns and brothels which crowd Lall Bazaar, and make it an intolerable nuisance. For the first it has been proposed to appoint a Port Magistrate (you have not such an "institution" in your side of the country I believe), whose business it shall be, not only to adjudicate cases between skippers and sailors, but to visit the ships in harbour daily, prevent disturbances, and take prompt notice of all cases of high-handed violence on the part of officers and mates, who, although quick enough to abuse poor Jack as the vilest of scoundrels and the most ungrateful of dogs, are always the first also in condemning any proposition for his improvement. There are also to be dispensaries for all attached to ships in harbour, and these establishments will be located by the river side, so that cases of cholera and of severe accidents, such as sometimes occur, may be attended to promptly. As matters stand, patients with mangled limbs, smashed heads and pallid with cholera, are carried through the blazing heat and clouds of dust, or through heavy showers of rain in miserably uncomfortable palanquins or hack carriages, to hospitals that are fully a mile from the nearest vessel. It is greatly to be regretted that these pernicious taverns cannot be suppressed by the Government, as the three-fourths of the villany, crime, and disease of which Jack is the author take their rise in those wretched dens.

Port Canning would appear to have come in for a series of misfortunes. I informed you the other day that the splendid iron jetty with steam cranes, &c., on it had tumbled overboard into the river, in consequence of a terrible landslip, and I think I told you that Government had been enquiring as to whether the Town of Canning was in danger or not. I gave you then a slight abstract of the contents of an official report which certain engineers, appointed by the Government to examine the question, had submitted relative to the subsidence of the soil on which the town is being erected. I do not know whether this report has at any time been made public, but I have little doubt of its existence among the archives of the Bengal office. The other day tidings reached town of a terrible conflagration at the Port, and one of the papers actually reported the destruction of the soil on which the town is being erected. I do not know whether this report has at any time been made public, but I have little doubt of its existence among the archives of the Bengal office. The other day tidings reached town of a terrible conflagration at the Port, and one of the papers actually reported the destruction of the *Station House* there by the "devouring element." Now this building is, I suppose, like other buildings of the sort in Bengal, constructed of brick, mortar, and iron work, and it would be a difficult thing to set it on fire. The fact is that it was the Station Master's bungalow that took fire, and burnt the poor man out of house and home. This unfortunate building has a thatched roof, which has been blown away twice, and has this time been burnt to ashes. It is to be hoped that the Railway Company will now make the building a *pucca* one, and save the chances of accidents for the future. But at present the whole question of Port Canning and its surroundings wears a queer and fishy appearance, which must "eventuate" in "something" before long.

BENGAL.

We find that in consequence of an apprehension entertained by the European community at Cachar, of an intention on the part of certain Munipoorees to make raids in Munipore, the Viceroy has directed the issue of a Proclamation in Cachar, to be sent round to the villages, warning the people against joining in any such raid, or against giving aid, countenance, or refuge to parties about to make such attempts.—*Englishman, April 25.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Dr. Ray, of the 13th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed medical officer in Cashmere for this season. He is well known in the Punjab for his social and professional qualities. It is to be regretted that the Punjab authorities do not keep their hill appointments for their own men, either those in the Frontier force or in civil employ. Dr. Ray goes up without prejudice to his pay or regimental appointment, terms at once just and liberal.—*Delhi Gazette, April 26.*

BARNED'S BANK.

(From the Bengal Harkaru, April 25.)

The rumours which found circulation some days ago, that a large Liverpool house had suspended payments, has been confirmed in a somewhat singular manner by a commercial message. Lane's message states that "Barned's Bank has suspended," but gives no details. The latest information at our disposal gives the following succinct account of the Bank:—

Barned's Bank, limited, 40,000 shares of £50 each, £19 paid up, shares quoted in the London market as par. This was at the end of February, and we thus see that the Bank has £16 per share of its capital to call up, so that those who hold its bills are not in very much danger.

This Bank is very young as a Joint Stock Company. In the course of last year a Company was formed to purchase the business of the well known banking firm of Messrs. I. Barned and Co., of Liverpool, and the corporation thus formed commenced its operations on 1st July 1865, with a call of £10 per share, which yielded £40,000. The first meeting of the directors brought the accounts up to the end of the first half year, that is up to the end of December 1865, and showed a profit, which after the payment of preliminary expenses, &c., &c., amounted to £30,060-4-11. By the articles of association the first ordinary meeting was fixed for July 1866, and that period of the year being both unusual and inconvenient for the purpose, the directors suggest that such an alteration will allow the annual meetings to be held in January, instead of July." An extraordinary meeting was to have been held for this purpose, as soon as practicable afterwards as ordinary general meeting, that after the resolutions passed at such extraordinary meeting had as usual been confirmed at another meeting. "As these meetings," the report goes on to say, "will necessarily delay the ordinary one for some weeks, the directors have considered it advisable to issue the dividend warrants at once, and they will be payable on the 14th February."

There extracts will show our readers what the position of the Bank was at the beginning of the year. Its suspension may cause some little inconvenience, but as we have shown with £40 per share on 40,000 shares yet to call up, there can scarcely be any loss to the public.

We give the balance sheet on 30th December 1865:—

Dr.			
Capital amount ...		£400,000	
Less calls unpaid	4,530	395,470	0 0
Bills in circulation		1,515,526	13
Amounts due to customers on deposit and current accounts, drafts on London &c. &c.		1,022,425	8 6
Acceptances		272,191	19 9
Purchase of business I. Barned & Co. ...		160,000	0 0
Rebate on Bills		19,570	15 5
Profit and loss account, net balance ...		30,060	4 11
		£3,415,245	2 6

Cr.			
Cash on hand and at call		£204,903	16 6
Bills discounted on hand and in circulation.		2,104,389	8 9
Loans on securities, advances, &c.		944,951	17 3
Payments on account of property in Lord Street		1,100	0 0
Purchase of business account		160,000	0 0
		£3,415,245	2 6

The suspension seems to have occurred, therefore, because of the failure to call up a second instalment of £10 per share in time. We are glad to see that its results will not be so serious as many were ready to suppose.

Calling attention to the fact that the market pursues its way steadily, avoiding the mistake of yielding too readily to panics, a few weeks will see it sailing in smoother waters. The telegram relating to the Commercial Banking Corporation requires confirmation, and further advices. It is useless to disguise the fact that from a variety of causes the position of our money market is full of difficulties, but it is hoped that these will be decided, and the cautious policy which have characterised it for the past two years guide it but a little longer, the haven of safety will be attained.

THE NATIVE MEETING CALLED TO VOTE AN ADDRESS TO LORD HALIFAX.

(From the Athenæum and Daily News, April 25.)

A large meeting of the native inhabitants of this city was held on Saturday afternoon last, at the Hall of the British Indian Association. About one hundred and eighty persons were present on the occasion, amongst whom were observed the following gentlemen:—Baboo Sutteshurn Ghosal, Rajah Nonender Krishna, Baboo Degumber Mitter, Baboo Ramnath Tagore, Baboo Sham Churn Mullick, Baboo Mohendro Lall Sircar, Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter, Baboo Shoorender Mullick, Baboo Gerendro Mullick, Baboo Beharry Mullick, Baboo Gresh Chunder Ghose, Baboo Taraney Churn Chatterjee, Baboo Gobind Chunder Seal, Baboo Bholanath Mullick, Baboo Issur Chunder Mullick, Baboo Debender Mullick, Baboo Doorga Churn Law, Moulvie Abdool Lutteef, and several others.

Soon after 5 P.M., when the Hall was pretty well crowded, Baboo Debendro Mullick moved that Rajah Shuttshurn Ghosal take the chair. The Rajah having accordingly taken the chair, read the requisition of the B. I. Association calling the meeting, and made a few observations as to the nature of the meeting, stating at the same time that the committee of the B. I. Association had addressed several of the native gentlemen in the town soliciting their attending them to join in a national demonstration in honour of the late Secretary of State, and that the replies that had been received were extremely favourable to the movement.

The first resolution was then moved by Baboo Ramnath Tagore, who in a brief and plain but telling address alluded to the impartiality, wisdom, and liberality with which Sir Charles Wood had conducted the administration of Indian affairs. The following was the resolution which he moved, and which was unanimously carried, being seconded by Baboo Koonar Lutty Anund Ghosal:—

"That this meeting regards with sincere regret the resignation by the Right Hon. Viscount Halifax, G.C.B., of the office of Secretary of State for India, and desires to record its high sense of appreciation of the able manner in which, for the impartiality, wisdom, liberality, and singleminded-ness with which he directed the administration of this country, enhanced the credit of the Queen's Government, and conserved the interests and well-being of the millions whose destinies were committed to his away."

This resolution having been carried, the second resolution was moved by Baboo Degumber Mitter, and seconded by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee:—"That this meeting do adopt the following address to the Right Hon. Viscount Halifax:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT HALIFAX, G.C.B.

My Lord.—We, the undersigned native inhabitants of the Presidency of Bengal, have received with the deepest regret the intelligence of your Lordship's resignation, on the ground of ill health, of the exalted office of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for this great dependency of Britain.

Three years ago the people of Bengal in public meeting assembled, recorded their sense of gratitude and admiration for your Lordship's wise, impartial, and beneficent administration. In the events which we have seen of your Lordship's subsequent measures, we cannot feel too grateful for the high statesmanship, unflinching justice, and studious and generous regard for the interests and well-being of the natives of this country which have uniformly characterized your Lordship's away over them.

Your Lordship assumed charge of the India Office at a time when a violent conflict of opinion raged as to the best way of governing this country, consequent on the transfer of Government from the Hon. the East India Company to the Crown, but your Lordship's administration, now entering upon nearly seven years, marked as it has been by the rapid strides of the people in material prosperity and industrial and social advancement, has, notwithstanding the apprehensions which we at the time entertained of a change in the beneficent policy of the Hon. Company, given a substantial and practical proof of the suitableness and efficiency of the machinery of Government, and of the soundness of its principles so long as they are directed and controlled by a statesman of your Lordship's intelligence and judgment.

The distance between England and India has been of late so much annihilated by steam and electricity, while the necessity for the concentration of responsibility in Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been of paramount importance that the policy and general principles of all great measures affecting the country at large should be settled by the responsible Minister of the Crown, assisted as he is by a Council composed of retired Indian officers of great local knowledge, rare breadth of mind, and a thorough sympathy with the people whose destinies they once swayed either as civil rulers or military administrators.

This principle has been firmly enforced, and this responsibility has been cheerfully accepted by your Lordship during your seven years' administration, and as children of the soil whose best interests were interwoven with the development of your Lordship's policy, we can testify to the sincerity that on not a single question did your Lordship interfere with the local Governments of India, or overrule their decisions without doing substantial justice to some aggrieved individual or class, or without giving an assurance that, however competent the Indian Government might be influenced by local prejudices, class feelings, or official traditions, there was every prospect of fair, calm, and impartial consideration by Her Majesty's Government in England.

The principles which have guided your Lordship's administration were as noble as they were just and equitable. Your Lordship's constant aim was to secure the affection and willing allegiance of the people, to aim in all measures and proceedings at the greatest good of the greatest number; in short, to carry out the spirit of the most benevolent Proclamation that ever Majesty contained in the Royal Proclamation; and so long as the counsels of Her Majesty's Indian Government are actuated by such a spirit of fairness, moderation, and generosity, there will be no room for discontent among the people, and there need be consequently no fear of the stability of the Queen's dominions in the East. Mere armaments are not the best security for an empire, nor should they be the basis of the fabric of a mighty and Christian Power like the British Power in India: the loyalty, confidence, and contentment your Lordship's policy has inspired and fostered, are indeed its strongest safeguards.

We contemplate with the greatest satisfaction your Lordship's elevation to the Peerage as a suitable recognition by Her Gracious Majesty of your distinguished services to the State and the country, and we earnestly hope that, though your Lordship has retired from the arduous labours which devolved upon you as a Minister of the Crown of Parliament, it may yet long be given to India to benefit by your sage and generous counsels in the deliberations of the Upper House, and to enjoy again your Lordship's beneficent sway at the India Office, when under God's blessings your health is re-established, and when the exigencies of the State may invoke the aid of your experience and statesmanship.

In conclusion, permit us to assure your Lordship that if there be satisfaction in a thorough and widely-spread appreciation of your public and meritorious services in the promotion of the well-being of two hundred millions of fellow-creatures entrusted by an All-Wise Providence to the guardianship of England, and in the strengthening of the credit of the Queen's Government in the estimation of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, your Lordship is in a position to enjoy that satisfaction; and it appears to our humble judgment that a statesman cannot aspire to a higher reward than this."

An amendment was here proposed to the effect that some more substantial mark of regard than a mere address should be raised in honour of Viscount Halifax; but as this amendment was lost, Rajah Nonender Krishna moved the next resolution:—"That the committee of the B. I. Association be requested to circulate the address for signature, and transmit the same to the Right Hon. Lord Halifax."

This resolution having been seconded by Moulvie Abdool Luteef, the meeting broke up with thanks to the Chairman.

THE FENIAN MINISTRY.

(From the London Review, March 31.)

"Sweeney Stock is above par in consequence of the proposed invasion of Canada," writes the *New York World*. The papers are bursting into the largest capitals with Fenian intelligence. The plan of General Sweeney's campaign is placarded throughout the States, his proposed movements figure on boards and booths, without the slightest affectation of reserve. The "European operations" are described at length. Mr. Mitchell remains in Paris to distribute funds for disaffecting English troops. The Irish peasantry in the old country are recommended guerilla and predatory campaigns, a system of battle admirably suited for the vast and mountainous extent of Ireland. The "cottagers of the Wicklow mountains" are advised to prey upon the contiguous coastguards. Taking into account that a coastguard, in addition to his cutlass, pistols, and very short jacket, a telescope, and a blunt hanger, it is not easy to perceive the advantages to be derived from his capture. The Canadian campaign is described, which is to commence if Sweeney is both the Peter the Hermit and the Godfrey de Bouillon. As for the "War in Ireland," here is the mode in which the Fenian prospectus directs that it shall be carried on:—

"Military operations in Ireland must of necessity be confined to the interior. Three military departments will be organized, with headquarters at Dublin, Cork, and Galway, and the campaign will be entirely predatory or guerilla in its conduct. The British coastguard stations will fall easy conquests, their numbers and isolation contributing to their ruin; while troops, taken from Gibraltar and Malta, and the rocky fastnesses of Ireland, the cottagers will descend upon the British garrisons, maintaining perpetual and bloody rebellion until such news comes across the sea, or England is quite worn out."

Where is Captain Bobadil's method of destroying an army after this? It is extraordinary that the American Government should not thought fit to stop this abominable feoling before now. It has gone quite far enough. The scoundrels who flourish by it should be made amenable to prosecution a year or two of cat-o'-nine-tailing might effectually cure their disease of bunkum writing.

THE CONVERSION OF THE NORTHERN NATIONS.

(From the London Review, March 31.)

It is very creditable if the sermon be the best vehicle in which a great thinker can give his views on an important and suggestive subject to the world. The restriction to which pulpit instruction is, by popular opinion, subjected, has a tendency to mar the regular course of didactive exposition, and prevent on the part of the preacher a full and effective statement of the grounds on which his conclusions are founded. Few persons in a congregation, especially after a long Church-service, care, or are able, to follow a line of close argument on any subject, however important; though it is certain that by such a course a deep impression may best be made on the most cultivated minds. But congregations are mixed, and, consequently, the sermon must be popularized as well as simplified, rhetorical artifices not disdained, appeals to the feelings introduced in proper quantity, particularly in order to engage the attention of the gentler sex, and the solid matter of thought be timely and judiciously diluted in appropriate and elegant illustration and verbiage. It is no disparagement to the sermon that it should be so moulded as to comply with these several conditions. On the contrary, it is a necessity forced on it by its very nature, by the circumstances under which it is delivered, and by the various tastes and aptitudes of the many hearers for whose edification it is intended. It is nevertheless true that, for the purpose to which we have referred—the communication of the results of deep thought—it is not, at least in its printed form, the best vehicle in which they can be presented.

That Mr. Merivale is aware of the disadvantages of this kind under which he laboured in the composition of his Boyle Lectures on the "Conversion of the Northern Nations," as one of those, we presume, who have read his "Conversion of the Roman Empire," is evident from the remarks he makes on the subject in the preface to the latter publication. In saying that his work cannot but be incomplete, owing to the "limits, necessarily slight, within which he was confined, he acknowledges that he "leaves the subject, even in the rude sketch to which the conditions of the case have easily confined it, unfinished, to the full as imperfect and as abruptly concluded as that to which he applied himself last year." This feeling is further manifested by the expression of a wish that the two courses of lectures should be considered one work, and by announces his intention, "if at some future time he should have an opportunity of printing them together, of giving them the general title of the Conversion of the Ancient Heathens."

But, although the work may so far be considered imperfect, a golden thread of thought runs throughout, throwing much light on the history and progress of Christianity, and suggesting matter for deep and serious reflection as to both the present and future of our religion. Mr. Merivale is no holder of extreme opinions in theology; he inclines neither to the fanaticism of the Puritan nor the superstition of the ritualist; but, steering rather a *media via*, he looks calmly at facts as they are, and portrays them in the light of the history of Christianity, and of the understanding which the Divine Author has given to man for its guidance. In his first course of lectures, on the "Conversion of the Roman Empire," which came under our review at the time of its publication, he traced the gradual decay of the Pagan religions, and showed how, although many of the best necessities of human nature, Christianity displaced them in the Roman Empire. An essential difference between the Pagan and the Christian view of religion was that of man's relation to God. The Pagan view was national, not individual or personal; it asserted no future state, no future rewards or punishments for personal virtue or vice. The gods cared for nations, and not for men. Hence arose a dreadful shock to the whole community when it turns out that the honest men are no more to be relied upon than the burglars, and that, of the two, the burglars are the more likely to help you in your need. The police are always on the look-out for him, and that there are laws to make him smart when he is caught—does not prey upon poor folk. He breaks into the houses and shops of the great and wealthy, and if a touch of remorse visits him as he carries off plate or chronometers, he can console himself by the reflection that there is plenty more where these came from. But the burglar is an impartial robber of rich and poor, persons or fortunes. In its count, money is money wherever it comes from, whether from the coffers of the noble or the stocking of the labourer. But the laws of the Medes and Persians set forth such enticements as the poor especially find it hard to resist. When at last it bursts, great is the wail of widows and orphans, of spinsters, poor clergymen, and servant girls. The honest Pagan hoped for their days in comfort through this precious speculation—hoped on the strength not merely of the promises so confidently made by one of the Union or to foment its enmities with foreign States.

We confess the logical position of the Radicals seems to us quite unintelligible. They have no evidence on which they rely is not doubtful or weak, but positively untrue. Let us just quote a little to show its nature rather than its strength,—which last we could not do if we devoted a whole paper to the subject. The Rev. Dr. Quintard, Bishop of Nashville, is a Conservative in politics, and not a Radical. He has long commanded in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. He writes:—*I contract itself.* He does not to see the Southern State Legislatures,—all, excepting only that of Tennessee, consisting of men hostile, without exception, to the Northern Radicals, and still more hostile to the civil rights of the negro freedmen, resistance to which they will not, nor will they permit themselves, unopposed except by the feeble machinery of the present Freedmen's Bureau, to enact forms of legislation, the working of which cannot but be rendered the education to the negroes which the Freedmen's Bureau has hitherto given; and he would do all this on the plea of the sacredness of State sovereignty, forgetting in the depth of his old Southern prejudices this: that despite any amendment of one race over another is not self-government in any sense of the word. More than this, he not further maintains, but openly avows, that the Union, moreover, on a constitutional law which greatly increases their power in virtue of the very negro population whom they not only do not represent, but whose interests they are chosen to oppose. Mr. Johnson wishes to see the majority of Nothern democrats re-inforced by the large party of Southern democrats, who would no sooner be in Congress than they further protection and future of the freedmen of the South,—and probably also of the interests of the Union there,—would become impossible. And all this Mr. Johnson, in the speech, which we have quoted from, declares to be, on the formal ground that the old machinery prescribed by the Constitution must be put in force as soon as States and representatives can be got to profess lip-loyalty to the old *regime*. Such is the Southern view of the radically changed position, the idea that, as the Southern States' machinery answered very decently *before* the rebellion,—for to Mr. Johnson's mind the existence of slavery is no crime which is worth endangered Union,—it is not likely to answer worse now, when the climax has come, the blow has been struck, and has failed.

On the other hand, the Radicals assert that to reconstruct either the Southern State Legislatures or Congress by the mere formal application of constitutional doctrine to a society in a state of transition, is simply as mad as to heap up to dry near a blazing fire gunpowder still wet with the very water which extinguished the powder mill's conflagration. They assert that it is idle first to lavish life and money on a gigantic war, and then to beg their opponents to take back their former advantages and build up the old Union, without securing adequate guarantees for defeat, once more. They appeal to the evidence given by all the Southern Unionists who have been specially called laws establishing a most oppressive serfdom, that the spirit of caste is as virulent as ever in the South, and far more personally virulent *against* the negroes than before, because their value as property is lost. They cite the opinion of General after General that the South is still engaged in widespread conspiracies—called "Historic Societies," and the like—for the purpose of taking the opportunity of any foreign war, would burst out again into a new secession. They quote the speeches of the Southern candidates for Congress, who scruple to advocate the repudiation of the national war debt. And they a k whether it is a part of reasonable men to establish in a supreme authority in the various States, governments so hostile to the freedmen, as the vast majority of the population; and also to invite back into their full influence in Congress men who will do their best to destroy the Union or to foment its enmities with foreign States.

Mr. Merivale's arguments on this subject end with the close of the seventh lecture, but he has added another discourse on a subject of deep interest—"The Northern Sense of Malachi." The sample he gives of which certainly is the most attractive of the whole series. The equality of the sexes was not a Pagan doctrine, nor does Mr. Merivale think it is one that grew up spontaneously in the human heart. Its belief is purely the result of Christian teaching. By the revelation of this truth, "one half of the human kind has been almost entirely advanced to participation in the privileges of the other, and to a share in the future glory." It is necessary to the spiritual welfare of the man; for, such as are the aspirations of the mother, such will be the early training of the son, and the latter is essential to that vital growth in Christianity. But Mr. Merivale points out a serious danger which may arise from an abuse in religion of the proper faculties of the woman. "The moment the imaginative and sympathetic in her belief; the man inquires and seeks to understand." The consequence is that the unguided mind of the former tends to superstition, which has easily become the ready tool of priests. The superstitions which stole over the fair face of the early Church were due mainly to the fascinations of female piety. And so the same cause is at work now, as Mr. Merivale observes, "is elsewhere than at Rome." If clergymen, priests, and preachers "surrender their prerogative of thought and reasoning to gain themselves a hollow reputation for worship from feminine devotion, then the Church which builds on such foundation will lose as rapidly as it will gain: if the women enter in at the one door, the men will go out at the other."

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

A LESSON TO DIRECTORS.

(From the London Review, March 31.)

Retribution, if not delayed, is at least sharp, upon the disclosures *in re* the Joint-Stock Discount Company, with a decision which we trust will act as example for imitation, and as a warning against the loose practice which has so long obtained of men living and making money by being directors of companies which they do not direct, and with which they have only a nominal connection. A greater vice could not be introduced into the management of any concern to which, if judged by a strict standard of morality, the term "fraudulent" could be more appropriately applied. In the ordinary dealings of life between man and man we know nothing more base than receiving a payment for services which are not performed. The wall of a sparation is thin between the receiving of money under false pretences and our country prisons; and the fellows who broke into Mr. Walker's shop, and all of the same brotherhood, may well defend themselves as to the morality of their conduct by quoting the idea of the gentlemen who pocketed the cash in the city whose misdeeds, equally dishonest, equally immoral, and far more injurious to society, do not bring them within the more immediate ken of the burglar, and so long as they remain undiscovered, and their ill-gotten gains do not have notduring the last ten years done as much damage to society or to individuals, as the Royal British Bank, or the bank of which Overend Gurney was the inspiring genius, or the Bank of Deposit, or the Joint-Stock Discount Company. The moral damage which society sustains when a jeweller's shop has been entered, and a sack-full of watches and trinkets has been carried off, is the encouragement to that which follows the announcement that a great company has broken down under suspicious circumstances. Burglars are burglars, and we expect nothing but burglary at their hands. It is otherwise when we invest our money in a bank upon whose list of directors we see the names of men in whose probity the world has hitherto been disposed to believe. Such names lend indirection, whose character is such that we would take their word as readily as their bond, whose experience as men of business is our guarantee that the affairs of the company will be conducted to a prosperous issue. It gives a dreadful shock to the whole community when it turns out that the honest men are no more to be relied upon than the burglars, and that, of the two, the burglars are the more likely to help you in your need. The police are always on the look-out for him, and that there are laws to make him smart when he is caught—does not prey upon poor folk. He breaks into the houses and shops of the great and wealthy, and if a touch of remorse visits him as he carries off plate or chronometers, he can console himself by the reflection that there is plenty more where these came from. But the burglar is an impartial robber of rich and poor, persons or fortunes. In its count, money is money wherever it comes from, whether from the coffers of the noble or the stocking of the labourer. But the laws of the Medes and Persians set forth such enticements as the poor especially find it hard to resist. When at last it bursts, great is the wail of widows and orphans, of spinsters, poor clergymen, and servant girls. The honest Pagan hoped for their days in comfort through this precious speculation—hoped on the strength not merely of the promises so confidently made by one of the Union or to foment its enmities with foreign States.

We confess the logical position of the Radicals seems to us quite unintelligible. They have no evidence on which they rely is not doubtful or weak, but positively untrue. Let us just quote a little to show its nature rather than its strength,—which last we could not do if we devoted a whole paper to the subject. The Rev. Dr. Quintard, Bishop of Nashville, is a Conservative in politics, and not a Radical. He has long commanded in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. He writes:—*I contract itself.* He does not to see the Southern State Legislatures,—all, excepting only that of Tennessee, consisting of men hostile, without exception, to the Northern Radicals, and still more hostile to the civil rights of the negro freedmen, resistance to which they will not, nor will they permit themselves, unopposed except by the feeble machinery of the present Freedmen's Bureau, to enact forms of legislation, the working of which cannot but be rendered the education to the negroes which the Freedmen's Bureau has hitherto given; and he would do all this on the plea of the sacredness of State sovereignty, forgetting in the depth of his old Southern prejudices this: that despite any amendment of one race over another is not self-government in any sense of the word. More than this, he not further maintains, but openly avows, that the Union, moreover, on a constitutional law which greatly increases their power in virtue of the very negro population whom they not only do not represent, but whose interests they are chosen to oppose. Mr. Johnson wishes to see the majority of Nothern democrats re-inforced by the large party of Southern democrats, who would no sooner be in Congress than they further protection and future of our freedmen of the South,—and probably also of the interests of the Union there,—would become impossible. And all this Mr. Johnson, in the speech, which we have quoted from, declares to be, on the formal ground that the old machinery prescribed by the Constitution must be put in force as soon as States and representatives can be got to profess lip-loyalty to the old *regime*. Such is the Southern view of the radically changed position, the idea that, as the Southern States' machinery answered very decently *before* the rebellion,—for to Mr. Johnson's mind the existence of slavery is no crime which is worth endangered Union,—it is not likely to answer worse now, when the climax has come, the blow has been struck, and has failed.

On the other hand, the Radicals assert that to reconstruct either the Southern State Legislatures or Congress by the mere formal application of constitutional doctrine to a society in a state of transition, is simply as mad as to heap up to dry near a blazing fire gunpowder still wet with the very water which extinguished the powder mill's conflagration. They assert that it is idle first to lavish life and money on a gigantic war, and then to beg their opponents to take back their former advantages and build up the old Union, without securing adequate guarantees for defeat, once more. They appeal to the evidence given by all the Southern Unionists who have been specially called laws establishing a most oppressive serfdom, that the spirit of caste is as virulent as ever in the South, and far more personally virulent *against* the negroes than before, because their value as property is lost. They cite the opinion of General after General that the South is still engaged in widespread conspiracies—called "Historic Societies," and the like—for the purpose of taking the opportunity of any foreign war, would burst out again into a new secession. They quote the speeches of the Southern candidates for Congress, who scruple to advocate the repudiation of the national war debt. And they a k whether it is a part of reasonable men to establish in a supreme authority in the various States, governments so hostile to the freedmen, as the vast majority of the population; and also to invite back into their full influence in Congress men who will do their best to destroy the Union or to foment its enmities with foreign States.

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On the other hand, the Radicals assert that to reconstruct either the Southern State Legislatures or Congress by the mere formal application of constitutional doctrine to a society in a state of transition, is simply as mad as to heap up to dry near a blazing fire gunpowder still wet with the very water which extinguished the powder mill's conflagration. They assert that it is idle first to lavish life and money on a gigantic war, and then to beg their opponents to take back their former advantages and build up the old Union, without securing adequate guarantees for defeat, once more. They appeal to the evidence given by all the Southern Unionists who have been specially called laws establishing a most oppressive serfdom, that the spirit of caste is as virulent as ever in the South, and far more personally virulent *against* the negroes than before, because their value as property is lost. They cite the opinion of General after General that the South is still engaged in widespread conspiracies—called "Historic Societies," and the like—for the purpose of taking the opportunity of any foreign war, would burst out again into a new secession. They quote the speeches of the Southern candidates for Congress, who scruple to advocate the repudiation of the national war debt. And they a k whether it is a part of reasonable men to establish in a supreme authority in the various States, governments so hostile to the freedmen, as the vast majority of the population; and also to invite back into their full influence in Congress men who will do their best to destroy the Union or to foment its enmities with foreign States.

We confess the logical position of the Radicals seems to us quite unintelligible. They have no evidence on which they rely is not doubtful or weak, but positively untrue. Let us just quote a little to show its nature rather than its strength,—which last we could not do if we devoted a whole paper to the subject. The Rev. Dr. Quintard, Bishop of Nashville, is a Conservative in politics, and not a Radical. He has long commanded in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. He writes:—*I contract itself.* He does not to see the Southern State Legislatures,—all, excepting only that of Tennessee, consisting of men hostile, without exception, to the Northern Radicals, and still more hostile to the civil rights of the negro freedmen, resistance to which they will not, nor will they permit themselves, unopposed except by the feeble machinery of the present Freedmen's Bureau, to enact forms of legislation, the working of which cannot but be rendered the education to the negroes which the Freedmen's Bureau has hitherto given; and he would do all this on the plea of the sacredness of State sovereignty, forgetting in the depth of his old Southern prejudices this: that despite any amendment of one race over another is not self-government in any sense of the word. More than this, he not further maintains, but openly avows, that the Union, moreover, on a constitutional law which greatly increases their power in virtue of the very negro population whom they not only do not represent, but whose interests they are chosen to oppose. Mr. Johnson wishes to see the

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.* CAPITAL.—SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. FRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
RUGHUNANDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS RUP, Esq. do.
TRIBHOWUNDAS JUGJEEVUNDAS, Esq. do.
LONDON BANKERS.—{The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HOSE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES—{London.....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta.....Henry J. Leith, Esq., do. do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight is. 11¼d. per Rupee.			
Do.	at 4	do.	is. 11⅛d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	is. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	is. 11⅞d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	is. 11⅞d. do.
On Demand		do.	is. 12d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Fixed Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, if it collects the coupons.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
on purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realising Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ do.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ "
Any further information as to rates of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 9th July* 1864. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.—SEBASTIAN CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" Paris and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At Current Rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " ditto 4 do.
12 " ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bank Stock, Railway and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO KULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £3,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., Inst. (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FERROS, Esq., Inst. (late of La Plata, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Authers Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight		is. 1d. per Rupee.	
4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
3	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
1 month's	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
Demand on Bank of England		2s. 0¾d.	do.
Demand on Ireland and Scotland		2s. 0d.	do.
Circular Notes		is. 11½d.	do.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months current ... ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... ... 4 "
" 12 " ... ... 6 "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 *months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. at 8 " at 2s. 0¼d. "
Do. " Demand ..... "
Do. Scotland } 2s. 0d.
Do. Ireland }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are received by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal or either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal			2 per cent. per annum.
"	3 months'	"	4 "
"	6 "	"	5 "
"	12 "	"	6 "

On the sales or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by otter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).—

શ્રી બેંક ઓફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચીન્હા એન્ડ જેપાન
(લીમીટેડ).

CAPITAL £4,600,000 IN 60,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HERBERT YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Govern ment Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., late of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S. 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange, direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In cases of insolvency where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 3 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum.
Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacsmant of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER *Capital*—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each*, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—No. 54, MOORGATE STREET, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum,
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
do. 6 do. ... 5 do.
do. 12 do. ... 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Joint Stock Banks under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight..	..	..at 2s.	1d. per rupee.
4	..	..at 2s.	0¼d. "
3	..	..at 2s.	0⅜d. "
2	..	..at 2s.	0½d. "
1	..	..at 2s.	0⅝d. "
On Demand	..	..at 2s.	0¾d. "
On Demand	..	..at 2s.	0d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4 : Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1866

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,000,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

LONDON AGENCY.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAFOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditors.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight		2s. 1d. per rupee.	
4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
3	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
1	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
Demand.		2s. 0¾d.	do.

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 "
12 " " " 8 "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays..... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેકીંગ આસોસીએશન,
(લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase to Rs.* 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GULLABHOY PUDDUMJEE, Esq.
CURSETJEE FRAMJEE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurer and Secretary and Manager pro tem.
MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 9 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP .....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawkissen, Law & Co.
HERRALANUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN F. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINDSORTE, Esq. (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .....No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in these places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the usual Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA.—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
AGENCIES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynectal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight		..at 2s.	1d. per Rupee.
4	do.	..at 2s.	0¼d. "
3	do.	..at 2s.	0⅜d. "
2	do.	..at 2s.	0½d. "
1	do.	..at 2s.	0⅝d. "
On demand		..at 2s.	0¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland		..at 2s.	0d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		at 1s.	11½d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee ; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank grants Letters of Credit on and buying furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Hoondees to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—3, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight		2s.	1d. per rupee.
"	4 "	2s.	0¼d. "
"	3 "	2s.	0⅜d. "
"	2 "	2s.	0½d. "
"	1 "	2s.	0⅝d. "
"	on Demand	2s.	0¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s.	0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.		1s.	11½d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	2 per cent. per annum.
6 "	4 " "
12 "	6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇન્ડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક
(લીમીટેડ).

ધિ ઇન્ડીઅન પેનિનસુલા લંડન ઍંડ ચાઇના
બૅન્ક (લીમિટેડ).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 *Shares of* 200 *Rupees each.*
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, Chief Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	...	4	per cent.
3 "		5	"
6 "		6	"
12 "		8	"

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 39 Vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per Invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE —
Two Hand Lathes, 10 inches centres, 12 feet bed, with compound slide rest, hand rest and top driving apparatus.
One Screw-cutting Lathe, 7½ inches centres, 10 feet bed, with carriage and compound slide rest, grab chuck, top driving apparatus, and complete set of change wheels.
To be seen at the "Prince of Wales" Press Co.'s House, Colaba.
27th April 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estephe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE ..	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—quality superior	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
	Vieux Pale	18
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	...	... Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	...	... " 15	"
Do.	Do.	... " 18	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	...	... " 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	...	... " 32	"
SHERRY do.	do.	... " 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases		... " 30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen		... " 30 per case.	
Do.	Quarts 1 dozen	... " 30	"
22nd Feb. 1866.		EWART, LATHAM & Co.	

SHERRY, bottled by J. and R. McCracken. Superior WINE, in 2 dozen Cases, at Rs. 25 per doz. Very fine WINE, ditto ditto, at " 20 do. Also a few Cases Choice Hock at Rs. 36 per dozen. Samples at G. B. GLADDING, Apollo Street, near High Court.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines :—

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27		per Doz.
do.	do.	29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27		"
2	pts.	14 "
Old Tom	Rs.	20 "

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Magnum.	
	Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. "	Do. " qts.	40
Do. "	a Crown	30
Do. "	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints..	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	.....	36
Do. do.	Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..		36
Do. Fine "	Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine "	Brand a Crown Pints.....	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown.....		30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.....		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal.....		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.....		29
Do. Golden, Do.		33
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Cassolet.....		15
Do. Do. Pints.....		8
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.....		34
Do. Brand a Crown.....		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal.....		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts.....		36
Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 26th May 1865.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS. —10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...R